Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. V. NO. 221.—[New Series. MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1832. WHOLE NO. 401. VOL. VIII.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, AUG. 16.

Bishop Ives addresses the following letter to the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North-Carolina :—

July 15, 1832.

Dear Brethren : I have delayed, till now, to address you upon the subject of the terrible scourge which God, in fearful justice, has sent to our shores, not because of my indifference to it, but from an unwillingness to add, by any premature step, to the already extravagant excitement of the public mind. And now while the awful indications of approaching evil call for our deep humiliation and repentance before God, they at the same time demand of us a calm and resigned demeanor. We may fly before the pestilence, but if sent for a special purpose by the fiat of the Omnipotent, it will overtake us. Our wisdom, then, *is to stand still*, and look to the *Salvation of God* The blood of the victim of his own appointing can only protect us from the destroying Angel. *In the sacrifice of Jesus Christ there is still pardon and grace.* Let us, then, as a Diocese, cast ourselves at his feet, confess our sins, bewail our folly, and seek a refuge in his blood. To enable you, dear brethren, with one heart and one voice to do this, I appoint the subjoined forms of Prayer, to be used in the Churches of my Diocese, on all occasions of Public Worship, till God shall be pleased to remove from our country the evil from which we pray to be delivered.

May his presence and blessing be with you all, is the unceasing prayer of your friend and brother.

LEVI SILLIMAN IVES.

PRAYERS

Thanksgiving.

Most gracious Father and God, who hast promised forgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith turn to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from Heaven thy dwelling place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that, whilst thou hast visited others with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O Lord, have pity upon us. Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which others have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition, that in the pride and hardness of our hearts, we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws: yet, O merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety: and grant, that being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus Christ. *Amen.*

O, Almighty God, who, by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, and by the warning, now especially urged upon us, of our exposure to the sudden stroke of death, dost call upon us seriously to consider the shortness of our time here upon Earth, and reminddest us, that in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom. Give us grace to turn unto thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, for which, to-morrow, it may be too late to seek; that so being strengthened by thy good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our souls into thy hands, O gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through the mediation and for the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

"As a dog returneth to his vomit, so a fool returneth to his folly."

Alderman Rhinelander, it is said, has reported to the Board of Aldermen, that six persons having been discharged from the Crosby-street Hospital, cured, immediately thereon took to their old habits of inebriation; two of them died of cholera asphyxia, and the other four have been brought to the Park Hospital, under the influence of the cholera, and in a state of intoxication.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following statement shows the number of Members of the House of Representatives and Electors of President to which each State is entitled, under the new apportionment, also the number of Electors at the last Election, the states being arranged according to Representative population.

States.	Reps.	Elect. 1832.	Elect. 1828.
1. New-York*	40	42	36
2. Pennsylvania*	28	30	28
3. Virginia*	21	23	24
4. Ohio*	19	21	16
5. North-Carolina*	13	15	15
6. Kentucky*	13	15	14
7. Tennessee†	13	15	11
8. Massachusetts*	12	14	15
9. South-Carolina‡	9	11	11
10. Georgia*	9	11	9
11. Maryland†	8	10	11
12. Maine†	8	10	9
13. Indiana*	7	9	5
14. New-Jersey*	6	8	8
15. Connecticut*	6	8	8
16. Vermont*	5	7	7
17. New-Hampshire*	5	7	8
18. Alabama*	5	7	5
19. Louisiana*	3	5	5
20. Illinois*	3	5	3
21. Rhode-Island	2	4	4
22. Missouri*	2	4	3
23. Mississippi*	2	4	3
24. Delaware*	1	3	3
Total	239	288	261

* Electors chosen by the people by general ticket.

† Electors chosen by the people by districts.

‡ Electors appointed by the Legislature, South Carolina being the only state where they are not chosen by the people.

We have reason to believe, says the Charleston Courier, that there is too much truth in the following extract. Nullifiers have, in our own hearing, declared that they would call in *foreign aid*, sooner than they would be foiled in their resistance to the tariff.

The late anniversary of our Independence, witnessed the following conversation held by a nullifier :—He asserted that "South-Carolina would," said a gentleman, "they will make you. "How?" said he, "the U. S. Troops are not a handful for us." They will blockade your ports. "Ah!" said he, "if they do that, *then the British will come in to our assistance---we will make Charleston a free port. If the tariff is not modified to suit US, the United States will be at war with Britain in less than a year.*" Here, fellow-citizens, you have the ulterior views of this handful of politicians, expressed too on a day rendered forever sacred for the resistance which it proclaimed to *British* tyranny. We will not anticipate the indignant feelings which the simple enunciation of this fact will excite in your bosoms. These men become every day more and more open in their disclosures. Among their other designs which is bruited daily in their political coteries, the *bill of pains and penalties*, which they propose to pass, to carry into effect their act of Legislative Nullification. Among these penalties, is the confiscation of the property held by their opponents. You may remember the burst of indignation with which Judge Prioleau's stage-coach conversation on this subject was received. The Judge found it necessary to deny it, or to modify it, while every word he wrote confirmed the truth of the charge. The Nullies now talk of it without concealment or shame. Citizens of Carolina, you sleep over a volcano.

Augusta Courier.

Nullification likely to be left in the lurch.—The Nullifiers of this State have hitherto looked to the co-operation of the other Southern States for the ultimate success of their project—what will become of them, if they encounter opposition where they expected sympathy and support? Their position has hitherto been, if we put ourselves in the van of resistance to the Tariff, the other Southern States will regard us as the champions of a common cause, and will not suffer us to be coerced. But the posture of affairs is now entirely changed—the obnoxious Tariff of 1828 has been succeeded by a measure much softened in its features, originating in, and accomplished by a spirit of conciliation, and calculated in a great measure, if not to satisfy, at least to allay the ferment of the South. Even amidst the excitement occasioned by the old Tariff, the spirit of disorganization manifested in South Carolina was rather rebuked than encouraged by her Sister States of the South. If, then, the nullifiers persist in their rash scheme of resistance, notwithstanding the great reduction of our National and Southern burthens, which has just taken place, will they not assuredly alienate the affections, and excite the opposition of the South, by their intemperance and folly? Will they be suffered to put the Union in jeopardy, and to involve the whole South in a contest with the General Government, at the very moment that so great a concession has been made to Southern wishes and Southern interests? If any faith is to be reposed in the developement of public sentiment, as conveyed to us through the medium of the press, the other Southern States will accept the new Tariff act as a compromise—superceding the necessity of a resort to extraordinary remedies, but by no means involving the abandonment of constitutional exertions for further redress. The voice of *Alabama*, says the *Gazette*, declares that "if South Carolina chooses to plunge herself into difficulty, without consulting her Sister States, who have as great a right to *speak* and *act* as herself, she must *brook* the consequences. Whenever resistance to the Tariff assumes the attitude of a *whole* Southern measure," Alabama "will be found on the side of the South, where she now is." *Virginia*, through the *Richmond Enquirer*, holds the following language :—

"Will South Carolina now undertake, of her own motion, without any warning, and without any consultation on this delicate course with her Sister States, to rush into Nullification?—to rush, too, at a moment when the revenue has been reduced, since 1828 from 8 to 11 millions of dollars—when the ice has thus been broken—when all the anti-tariff States are determined to unite their whole strength for a further modification—not to rest, until the revenue is cut down to the necessary wants of the government—and when the cause has so many able advocates, and so many chances of ultimate success? Is this the time, for so novel, so perilous an experiment? [illegible] dent, to reduce this abominable system. They go for small expense, small revenue, small power—but they warn their friends in South Carolina against Nullification."

Similar indications and warnings are continually issuing from Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi—all leading irresistibly to the conclusion, that if South Carolina does nullify the new Tariff act, she will embark alone in a perilous and unequal contest with the General Government, not cheered by the approbation, but rebuked by the frowning, and perhaps the hostile aspect of every other Southern State. Pause, then, ye nullifiers! pause, if ye are wise, even on the brink of the Rubicon, and calculate well the cost, ere you make the irretrievable plunge, and cross the fatal boundary. Recollect that you are dealing with the destiny of the State—that you are putting at hazard the glorious fabric of Union and regulated liberty, the priceless legacy of a patriot ancestry—that you are sporting, in very wantonness, with the cherished aspirations of philanthropy, and the dearest hopes of the human race. In the name then of prudence and patriotism—in the name of your illustrious fathers, who sleep in glory—in the hallowed name of your country—we would entreat you to pause in your headlong career—for whatever hopes of success may now animate your bosoms, failure may be your portion—and what will then be the result? The blood of friends and kindred shed in vain—the flag of freedom torn by freemen's hands, and stained with freemen's gore—the domestic altar fruitlessly profaned and violated—the victor's glory exchanged for the traitor's shame! Behold this picture, and then if you "dare do more than may become a man,"

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

Chas. Courier.

The following extract from the Speech of Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, in support of the Tariff policy, will prove conclusively the dissatisfaction of the high tariff party with the new bill, and that the regard it as any thing but a victory.

"The second advantage was, that this project (Mr. M'Duffie's) if adopted, would arrest all our manufactures at once, and bring the country *immediately back to a high Tariff*—while that of the Treasury Department," (on which the present bill is based) "would only protract a ruinous struggle, and *more effectually destroy the manufacturer in the end.* It would also delay the return of the country to a sound and enlightened system of *protecting policy*—the duties in *neither of these bills amounted to protection*—any thing short of this *was alike destructive.*"

Here have we the earnest appeal of a Tariff member of the House, against the new bill, as *more ruinous* to the protective system, than even Mr. M'Duffie's 12½ cents proposition—and yet, in the face of all this, the *Mercury* ventures the assertion that the new bill is pleasing to the manufacturers.

Chas. Courier.

The *Mercury* of yesterday contains the following strange reversal of facts, which, though recent, are now matter of history. 1. The manufacturers "have carried a high protective tariff," i. e. a high protective Tariff had been just reduced? 2. "They have beaten the advocates of the South at all points," i. e. three millions of their bounty money, as the *Mercury* would style it, have been wrested from them! 3. "They have taken off *all* taxes from the Tariff States"—"*Credat Judæus Apella!*" 4. "They have increased the burthens of the plantation States"—i. e. they have diminished them. Who could have believed that *even* the *Mercury* could have crowded so many errors in so small a compass.

Chas. Courier.

Macon Bank.—Reports by travellers and the Georgia papers have reached us, that this Bank has failed. These reports are confirmed by a letter, from one of the principal mercantile houses in Augusta, to a merchant in this town, stating that the Bank had failed, and transferred all the property belonging to the corporation to assignees.—And, further, that the Brokers in Augusta would give only 12½ cts. on the dollar. A traveller who left this place since the date of the letter, says, that 20 cts. on the dollar was then given. This failure will cause much distress in this region; as it is probable that there is not less than from [illegible] in circulation in Rutherford and Burke counties. In Buncombe, Haywood and Macon, we have not so good a data from which to estimate, but presume that much of it is in circulation there.—Doubts for some time past have been entertained by many, that "all was not right in Denmark," from the fact, that agents have been traversing this region with vast sums of this money, which they have exchanged for gold bullion, at a much higher rate than it could be sold for, even in the market. A gentleman from this county, engaged in mining, set off for the Bank with 8 or 10,000 dollars of the money, for the purpose of having it redeemed, a few moments before the news of the failure reached town.

Rutherford Spectator.

A great meeting of the Nullification Party was held in Charleston on the 30th ult. One of the resolutions, after declaring the new Tariff, "a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power not granted by the constitution," asserts that "we have a right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the operation of the said act within the limits of South Carolina, and for maintaining within the same the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to our State, and that we will henceforth use all the means in our power, (speedily as the forms of government will permit) to nullify or arrest the operation of the same within our limits, as a violation of our dearest rights."

This and several similar resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Observer.

The whims of Cupid.—We observe in a late paper, a notice copied from the Richmond Compiler, of the marriage of Mr. John Beale, [a soldier of Pulaski's legion, during the revolutionary war, and for many years a respectable citizen of Richmond] to Miss Elizabeth Hardgrove, *aged eighteen!* We opine Cupid had less to do with this match than Mammon. It may be well asked,

How will the Rose agree
With the dead Hyacinth? or the honey woodbine,
Circling a withered briar.

Clay Convention.—The *National Republican Convention*, for the State of Virginia, assembled at Staunton, on the 3d Monday of July last, nominated Henry Clay for President, and John Sergeant for Vice President of the United States, and adopted an *Electoral Ticket.* This body passed a resolution, after a long and interesting debate, asserting that the Supreme Court is the "tribunal provided by the Constitution, to decide disputes between the States and the Federal Government."

Gen. Blair.—The nullification presses have circulated, with their usual activity, the expression attributed to Gen. Blair on the subject of the new Tariff, "that no Southern member ought to vote for it, as it would afford no relief to the South." Will they be good and candid enough now to explain, that he made that remark wholly in reference to the Bill as amended by the Senate; and that he considers the Bill, as it finally passed both houses, (we speak on the authority of the *Camden Journal*) "as a most important [illegible] upon the protective system, *and such a one as ought to quiet the country.*"

Chas. Courier.

CERTAIN CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.

SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR.

A commercial friend in this place has obligingly furnished us with the following extract of a letter from his brother, dated

New-York, July 30, 1832.

The following prescription for the CHOLERA has been used by a physician* of this city with complete success, he having lost but one patient (and that one by his own headstrong impudence in getting out of bed while in a profuse perspiration,) and he has had more than 80 patients since the commencement of the disease here :

If the cramps or spasms have commenced, he administers four or five drops of Camphor—not more—dropt on a lump of sugar and put in a little water in a tea spoon, the person then to be placed in a bed and covered with blankets, and the parts affected with cramp, to be rubbed with a flannel glove, fitted to the hand and wet with the Spirits of Camphor, which, with the Spirits of Camphor taken inwardly, will bring on a perspiration, and at the end of an hour, the [illegible] repeated, but if in a profuse perspiration, the quantity to be diminished one drop less every hour, until only one drop is given in two hours, but extreme care must be taken that the person is not permitted to get out of bed, or throw of the clothes for any pretence whatsoever during the time he may be in a perspiration, or for some hours after taking the Camphor. Violent pains in the bowels before the cramps or spasms, may be cured, and the latter prevented by taking only two drops of the Spirits of Camphor. This may be thought too simple a remedy for so violent a disease, but hundreds of lives might have been saved, if it had been used, instead of experiments with Opium, Peppermint, Calomel, Bleeding, &c. Several other Physicians who have used the Camphor have had like success, and this should be generally known; but the greatest difficulty is in getting patients satisfied with so little and simple a medicine. After this, a dose of Castor Oil may be taken.

Norfolk Beacon.

* This physician is Doct. Channing, who has had, in the whole, 250 cholera patients, and lost only four.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in New York, dated

July 31.

Of the Cholera.—Will you be implicitly guided by me—you and your friends? If you will, dismiss your terrors, and adopt the following directions, namely—Take one ounce of camphor and dissolve it in half a pint of alcohol; of this solution, which in quantity will serve a multitude of occasions, the dose is only three drops on a lump of sugar dissolved in a small wine glass full of water—the sugar to make it palatable; the water to extend the camphor over a larger space of the stomach. Here is no nostrum, no trick of empyricism. It is simple; but let not its simplicity offend—for it is effectual. Take no other medicine, and if life is to be saved, it may be by this treatment. Touch nothing in the shape of opium—it is the antipodes of camphor, and would destroy its efficacy.

Do not stagger at my recipe: it is a specific. Where no excess has been committed, nor imprudence of diet, nor the system been greatly debilitated by previous sickness or old age, three drops as directed on the occurrence of any of the premonitory symptoms of cholera, such as nausea, vomiting, cramps or the most usual diarrhœa, taken immediately will relieve the system. If the symptoms are obstinate, repeat the dose in about an hour. In cass of a sick stomach, if the first dose is rejected, give a second one, precisely the same, at intervals of five minutes by the table spoonful. The cholera is a disease of stages;

it never comes without notice; the first and premonitory stage is easily and safely, and completely cured by three drops of camphor. Taken in time, you will not have the second or dangerous stage; and even in collapse it is the only sure remedy.

Let no one having a bowel complaint think it will go over harmlessly. It may; but there is danger, perhaps death in the contingency. The three drops of camphor will compel it to go off without injury, ninety-nine times in a hundred. I can testify to the truth of these state ments.

CHOLERA INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA.

Health Office, Aug. 6, noon.

Cholera Report for the last 24 hours.

New cases		Deaths.
29	Private practice,	10
86	Hospitals,	24
10	Alms-House,	7
45	Arch street Prison,	26
6	Blockley Alms-House,	4
176		71

If we look only at the aggregate of the cholera reports for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, there is something in it, we confess, rather alarming; but in the *private practice*, let it be noted, there are but *eleven* cases mentioned in the *city* proper.

The *Hospital* cases are especially deserving attention. *Eighty-six* are mentioned—but let it be remembered, that of these *fifty* are from the Arch street Prison, and these are the collections of two days, no report having been made from that place on Sunday.—Those of our readers at a distance may be interested to know that into the Arch street Prison, are put those scourings of the streets, of all ages, sizes and colors, and both sexes, which the watchmen make during the night. Here, too, are deposited the refuse of the Mayor's Court practice.

A grand resort of rogues,
Who throng the place in droves and scores—

The coats of their stomach always in flamed with raw whiskey, and their limbs embrowned and embossed with filth and sores. Into this inflammable mass a spark of cholera was thrown last Saturday, and in two days about 76 have died. Nothing different could be expected. It is stated that those of this *caste* who did not appear to have any symptoms of cholera, were summarily dismissed from prison.

There were some debtors in the Arch street Prison. We learn that the most of them were dismissed.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

The Report of the New York Board of Health for the 24 hours, ending on Monday at 10 o'clock, is as follows:

	New Cases.	Deaths.
City private practice,	60	21
City Hospitals,	38	15
Yorkville and vicinity,	3	1
	101	37

From the Baltimore American of August 8.

A few days since we published a letter from Dr. W. E Channing to the editors of the New York Courier, detailing the various successful results he had produced in the treatment of Cholera by the use of Camphor. We were yesterday shown letters from most respectable sources in New York, which state that the remedy continued to be applied with the most beneficial effects, and that the mode of treatment recommended by Dr. Channing was found to be more successful than any hitherto tried. The confidence of the writers of the letters referred to, in the use of Camphor in the premonitory symptoms, is unbounded, and their recommendation of it to their fellow citizens equally strong. We republish the following extract from Dr C's letter:—

"Let those who are affected with any of the usual premonitory symptoms, make trial of *one* to *three drops only* of the *unmixed* spirits of camphor in a little water, repeated at intervals of an hour, or two, for a few hours only, carefully avoiding improper diet, all other medicine, and especially *every form of opium*; and experience may convince them that cholera in this stage is readily obviated without the aid of a physician."

THE CHOLERA.

We have no accounts from Norfolk since Monday evening. At Baltimore, where three cases were believed to exist, there is some reason to hope that the alarm was premature. At Philadelphia, the increase is most rapid—from 45 cases on Saturday, to 125 on Sunday, and 176 on Monday. In New York, the disease is about stationary. It seems now to prevail at almost every town and village in that State, with more or less violence. It is also spreading in New Jersey. It has re-appeared with considerable malignity at Quebec and Montreal. It appears to have ceased at Detroit, and greatly diminished in the North West. It has made little progress in New England, being as yet confined, we believe, to two or three towns in Rhode Island

The prevalent idea of the almost entire restriction of cholera, to the dissipated, the squalid, and the wretched, is fast being refuted. In Canada and in New York, *many* persons have died of it, of distinction and irreproachable habits, and among them, as alleged, eleven physicians in the latter place, a class of superior temperance and good habits. We understand a letter has been received in this city from Glasgow, which states that the cholera had re-appeared in that city, and in its second visit, limited its attacks to the higher and wealthier classes. Among the recent data, its disposition to return to places previously assailed, is the most disheartening, and it strongly inculcates the propriety of *remaining at home*. In all its characteristics, it manifests lawlessness, the experience of one place seldom concurring with that of another.

Richmond Whig.

THE CHOLERA.

Norfolk, July 31.

We may in some wise have disappointed public expectation, in not having before noticed the unusual mortality which visited our neighbouring town, Portsmouth, between Tuesday and yesterday, or of several cases of sudden death, within the last four days, among our own population. The truth is, the opinions of the Medical faculty are so various, and the reports of the circumstances attending mortality so contradictory, that we have been apprehensive of giving inaccurate reports, and thereby creating unfounded alarm at home, and uneasiness to friends at a distance; we were too, in momentary expectation of receiving official reports from the Board of Health in each town, in which more confidence would be placed than in the loose rumors afloat.

In *Portsmouth*, the deaths from Tuesday to Sunday inclusive were 21, since which we learn 3 or 4 have been added to the number.

In Norfolk the deaths since Thursday have been 8 by this new and alarming epidemic, which is generally believed to be the Asiatic Cholera, or the same fatal disease which has prevailed in New York for several weeks past with such fearful destruction to human life. Its ravages in this quarter have been confined to the colored people with a few exceptions in Portsmouth, viz.

Mr. Thomas, an overseer, who having just had Diarrhœa indulged freely in iced liquors while overheated; a man by the name of Nolley, notoriously intemperate habits and a marine soldier at the Navy Yard Barracks. In Norfolk the deaths have been so far, entirely confined to the coloured people. In most of the cases in Portsmouth, we understand, the blacks are known to have eaten of West Indian or domestic fruit, Pine Apples, Water Melons, &c. and in Norfolk, some who have died have eaten heartily of Water Melons, a short time before their attack.

The Citizens of Portsmouth had a meeting yesterday morning, and laid the town off into Wards for the purpose of a thorough cleansing and purification of all its streets and avenues. They, doubtless, will see the propriety of furnishing a daily accurate report of the new cases and deaths, to guard against the mischievous effects of exaggerated statements going abroad.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Accounts from Liverpool at New York, are to the 28th June.

From that country, the renewed spread of the cholera is the most interesting intelligence. In Ireland, it displayed extreme malignity, and in the town of Tullamore, out of 145 cases, not one recovered. In Liverpool likewise it was on the increase, and we fear Great Britain congratulated herself too soon upon the comparative mildness of the disease there.

Next in *consequence* to the cholera, judging from the newspaper space devoted to the circumstance, is the assault made upon the King at the Ascot races, by a poor Cripple from Greenwich hospital, who threw a stone at his Majesty which took effect in his forehead, without however doing him any injury. John Bull's imagination seems to be immensely excited by this awful occurrence. The newspapers teem with abuse of old Collins, Parliament had addressed the King on the subject, and this ridiculous incident, unworthy of notice, actually bids fair to produce a reaction in the popular mind towards the King, and to restore him to much of the favor forfeited by his equivocation in respect to the Reform Bill! Sir Walter Scott was near his end, and will swell the list of the great and remarkable men to whom the year has proved fatal—Goethe, Cuvier, Bentham, Mackintosh and many others.

France was tranquil, and Don Pedro had not got to Portugal. *Whig.*

Coming back.—The ship Inez, from Havre, at New York, has silver five franc pieces on board, to the amount of 91000 francs. The brig Jane, from Matamoras, at the same port, has about $90,000.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

MR. CALHOUN.

Regarding this gentleman as the head of the Nullification party—a faction more dangerous to the peace and safety of the Union than has ever before arisen in our annals—we deem it all important to destroy his influence over the minds of the people, who still remember with gratitude his early patriotism, eclipsed only by the splendor of his talents. Nor do we wish to do this by any unfair means—but simply by using against him the weapons furnished by himself. "He now stands before the community, as the champion of an oppressed people—and it is our design to show, that, if they be oppressed, *he* forged their chains! He appears before the nation as the vindicator of her violated constitution—and we intend to show that if it has been violated, *he* was the first to trample it under his feet—the leader of the party who overleaped its barriers and invaded its sanctuary! He now denounces the "American System" as a system of plunder and robbery—and we will hold him up to the community as one of the fathers of the system! This we shall do not by declamation and abuse, but by extracts from his own speeches. If the tariff system be an iniquitous and unequal scheme of taxation—and if internal improvements are only encouraged to drain the reservoir which protecting duties fill—let it be demolished. But let it be done, not by its unnatural parents, but by those who can come into court with clean hands.

We ask the attention of our readers to day, to the subjoined extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Calhoun, on the floor of Congress in 1816. We shall follow it up, hereafter, with his entire speech in the same year, on the Tariff System:

Extract from Mr. Calhoun's Speech on the Direct Tax in 1816.

"Mr. C. then proceeded to a point of less but yet of great importance—he meant *the establishment of roads and the opening of canals in various parts of the country.* Your country, said he, has certain points of feebleness, and certain points of strength about it. Your feebleness should be removed, your strength improved. Your population is widely dispersed.—Though this is greatly advantageous in one respect, that of preventing the country from being permanently conquered, it imposes a great difficulty in defending your territory from invasion, because of the difficulty of transportation from one point to another of your widely extended frontier. We ought to contribute as much as possible to the formation of good roads, not only on the score of general political economy, but to enable us in emergencies to collect the whole mass of our military means on the point menaced. The people are brave, great, and spirited; but they must be brought together in sufficient numbers, and with a certain promptitude, to enable them to act with effect. The importance of military roads was well known to the Romans; the remains of their roads remain to this day, some of them uninjured by the ravages of time. *Let us make great permanent roads*, not like the the Romans with the view of subjecting and ruling provinces, but for the more honorable purposes of defence; *and connecting more closely the interests of various sections of this great country.* Let any one look at the vast cost of transportation during the war, much of which is chargeable to the want of good roads and canals, and he will not deny the vast importance of a due attention to this subject.

Mr. C. proceeded to another topic—*the encouragement proper to be afforded to the industry of the country.* In regard to the question how far manufactures ought to be fostered, Mr. C. said, it was THE DUTY *of this country*, as a means of defence, TO ENCOURAGE THE DOMESTIC INDUSTRY OF THE COUNTRY, more especially that part of it which provides the necessary materials for *clothing* and defence. Let us look at the nature of the war most likely to occur. England is in possession of the ocean; no man, however sanguine, can believe that we can deprive her soon of her predominance there. That control deprives us of the means of maintaining our army and navy cheaply clad. *The question relating to manufactures must NOT depend on the abstract principle that industry left to pursue its own course, will find in its own interest all the encouragement that is necessary.* I lay the claims of the manufacturers entirely out of view, said Mr. C.; but on general principles, without regard to their interest, a certain encouragement should be extended, *at least to our woollen and cotton manufactures.*

Convince the people that measures are necessary and wise, and they will maintain them. Already they go far before this House in energy and public spirit. *If ever measures of this description become unpopular, it will be by speeches here.* Are any willing to lull the People into false security? Can they withdraw their eyes from facts menacing the prosperity, if not the existence, of the Nation? Are they willing to inspire them with sentiments injurious to their lasting peace and prosperity?

The subject is grave: it is connected with the happiness and existence of the country. I do most sincerely hope that the House are the *real agents of the People*—they are brought here not to consult their ease and convenience, but *their general defence and common welfare. Such is the language of the Constitution.*

"I have faithfully, in discharge of the sacred trust reposed in me by those for whom I act, pointed out those measures which our situation and relation to the rest of the world render necessary for our security and lasting prosperity. They involve, no doubt, much expense; they require considerable sacrifices on the part of the People, but are they on that account to be rejected? We are called on to choose; on the one side is greater ease, it is true; but on the other, the security of the country. We may dispense with the taxes; we may neglect every measure of precaution, and feel no *immediate* disaster; but *is such a state of things what virtuous, what wise citizen, but must look on the future with dread?*"

MR. CALHOUN *vs.* MR. CALHOUN.

The National Intelligencer offsets the late Address of the 2 Senators and 6 Representatives, by the speeches of Mr. Calhoun in 1832—1st on the Tariff—and 2dly on the Direct Tax. It needs but a glance to see, that the points maintained in these two speeches by the ringleader of the Nullifiers, are the same; but that they are utterly opposed to the present doctrines of the Republicans, or to Mr. C.'s own course. He goes in both for an ample protective system of manufactures, and contends that "to give perfection to this state of things, it will be necessary to add, as soon as possible, a system of internal improvement," &c. The chorus of his song then was "an interest strictly *American*," the means of defence, a strong government, and above all, the Union. In his speech against the repeal of the Direct Taxes, he likewise goes for "great permanent roads," and also he maintains "the DUTY of this country, as means of defence, to encourage the domestic industry of the country." &c. But now, Mr. C. is so impatient to get clear of the Protective Principle, that he is anxious to rush into nullification.

Richmond Enquirer.

From the Atlas of Aug. 2

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

In 1828, General Jackson received 178 electoral votes, and Mr. Adams 82. The following States gave General Jackson 60 votes, which would have been given to Mr. Adams by a change of less than *twelve thousand votes.*

	Electoral votes.	Jackson maj.	Peoples' votes.
New York,	20	do.	7,904
Kentucky,	14	do.	4,201
Ohio,	16	do.	5,185
Indiana,	5	do.	521
Louisiana,	5	do.	
	60		23,161

The great majority that General Jackson received dwindles down, therefore, to almost nothing, when it is thus examined. Twelve thousand votes deducted from General Jackson in the above states and given to Mr. Adams, would have elected the latter by a majority of 23:

Mr. Adams,	83	Gen. Jackson	178
Add	60	Subtract	60
	143		118

Let it not be coldly said henceforth, that all exertion will be useless in the important work of redeeming the country from the curse and slavery of Jacksonism. It can be effected by the firm, united and vigorous efforts of an intelligent and virtuous people, who, though they may sometimes be misled, will never wilfully and blindly continue in error. In the patriotic language of the Virginia Convention, "let no man feel that he has discharged his duty to the republic; let him not abate aught of his zeal, nor be 'weary in well-doing,' until that stupendous fabric of corruption is demolished, which now bids fair to overshadow the liberties of this land."

NEW YORK.

The Dutchess (N. Y.) Republican, a Jackson paper, says: "It is no longer to be disguised that the Clay men in this State will almost unanimously support the Electoral (Anti-Masonic) ticket lately nominated at Utica. This union renders them nearly if not equal to the Jackson party in number, and it is certain that without activity and concert, the Jackson Electoral ticket will be lost. We shall require all our votes to elect it, and no man can tell how few defections may defeat it. It is universally admitted, that Mr. Granger's chance is very strong against Mr. Marcy, or any other Regency man."

A Sign.—We are informed by a gentleman who has recently returned from the coal mines on the Schuylkill, that a facetious tavern keeper, who keeps the General Jackson, a few miles beyond Reading, has lately reversed his sign, in order to indicate the change that his political opinions have undergone. On being asked the reason of this transposition, he replied, "that as the 'Greatest and Best' had become heels over head, of late, he found it necessary to turn his sign upside down, in order to preserve the likeness."

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 183[illegible]

☞ A meeting of the citizens of Rowan county, friendly to the election of Mr CLAY, will take place at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, to consult together as to the best means to be used in forwarding the formation of a CLAY TICKET in this State, and the propriety of appointing delegates, to meet those from the other counties composing this district, for the purpose of nominating an Elector.

A writer in the last Carolinian has made a pitiful attempt to excite, against a portion of his fellow-citizens, those vulgar prejudices which always mark contracted and illiberal minds; and thus to array, for sinister purposes, one section of the Union against another. Although the ostensible object of his attack is the N. C. Constitutionalist,—who, by the by, has shown himself perfectly competet to his own defence,—yet his main design is broader in its scope, and darker and deeper his ultimate aim. It is possible we may be mistaken as to the writer of "*Catawba*," but as to his real object, divested of its flimsy covering, there is not the possibility of mistake. The cloven foot is displayed, in all its deformity, behind the gossamer web vainly raised to conceal it.

Parties formed on geographical divisions, have ever been discountenanced by our wisest and best statesmen, as peculiarly dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union; yet, since the nullification heresy sprung up in South-Carolina, the effort has been unceasing to organize a party on this anti-union principle. Northern and western men have been the standing subjects of abuse; and every art has been used to instil into the minds of the southern people unworthy and unjust prejudices, and into their breasts a feeling of bitter hostility against the citizens of other sections of the Union. With a large portion of S. Carolina, these efforts have been but too successful; & the consequence has been as was foreseen and designed, a diminished attachment to the union of the States. As the nullification standard is to be raised here, the same means are to be resorted to, in order to prepare our people for the embrace of the foul monster. Feelers have been cautiously put out—obscure hints have from time to time been given—misrepresentation has been busy at work—and now the influence of the Union Presses is to be undermined, by means of the lowest sectional prejudices. Those editors [illegible] protection [illegible] policy of the country; who hailed the recent modification of the tariff as an omen of peace and as affording a substantial relief to those who complained of grievances; and who have remained firm in their attachment to the whole Union, are now to be represented as "foreigners" and "northern" men, sent out to fatten on the South; while the fact is, that only two of these editors are from the proscribed country lying north of the Potomac. But facts have little part in the system of tactics now in operation:—"the *end* is to justify the *means*." Such is a brief developement of the plan of operations, on which "Catawba," in the last Carolinian, has made a feeble demonstration. Our readers will now indulge us in a cursory survey of his effort, when we will leave him to the impartial judgment of an enlightened public.

These "*Northern* people," says *Catawba*, "take great liberties with us poor devils of the South." What liberties, pray, do they take? They probably take the liberty of thought and speech, and some of them have taken the liberty, too, of saying that the tariff is not the bugaboo that demagogues would make it; and for aught we know, "Catawba," in former times, has said the same thing. But it seems, they have gone farther—they "have squatted down" here; but have they "squatted down" on others' capital, or do they rely on their own industry? Worse than this, however, they have called "Catawba" a nullifyer; and is he not one? Will he throw off his "sheep's clothing," and come out in the face of day and say that he has no part nor lot in the heresy of John C. Calhoun and his liege followers? We trow not. Where is the harm then? Is he ashamed of nullification? If he is not, why complain of being called by his right name? Some of these "*Northern* people,"—for, by the by, all are not of the true faith, as the *Hamiltons* and *Dunkins* in S. Carolina, and others in this State, prove,—some of these "*Northern* people," we say, have had the patriotism and independence to denounce *Nullification*, because they know it is but another name for disunion, civil war or rebellion; and hence the enmity of "Catawba;" hence his miserable attempt to arouse the prejudices of the illiberal and narrow minded, and to excite those very feelings, which the Father of his Country so solemnly and affectionately warned us not to cherish. These "*Northern* people," in company with the wisest and best men of the South, have denounced *Nullification*, because it is *Disunion*; and disguise it as "Catawba" may, it *is* disunion. Do our readers ask for the proof? Proofs abound; and we take the first that offers—it is from the

Columbia (S. C.) Times, the organ of the nullifyers. Here it is—read and ponder it well:

"The Union of these States is now virtually dissolved—dissolved in the only place where it ever can be permanent, viz: in the hearts of the people. It is in vain, to cry out for the preservation of the Union, when a century cannot eradicate the prejudices that already exist betwixt the people of the North and the South.

"It may, we repeat, be asserted, without the dread of refutation, that to preserve the Union is to continue the tyranny of your oppressors, and to rivet the chains of slavery. The present is not a time for cold temporizing policy. *All disguise* should be thrown off, and patriotism (as in the days that tried men's souls) should speak in a voice of thunder to the affrighted fears of Tyranny—THIS UNION MUST BE DISSOLVED!"

Have we then said aught of nullification, that it does not itself boldly avow? "*This Union* MUST *be dissolved!* These are the terrible words which the demon of anarchy now thunders in our ears; and because we dare to be honest, because we dare to tell our fellow-citizens the TRUTH, and call things by their right names, we are to be held up to public suspicion and reprobation by such men as "Catawba." No one has ever doubted as to our political principles—we have not advocated one set of doctrines to-day and another to-morrow,—but our course has been a straight-forward one. Our friends and our enemies have always known where to find us. And until we become that whiffling thing in politics, whom none will trust, we shall put forward a manly claim to the continued confidence of our friends, and rely on them to sustain this press in its defence of the Constitution—Union—Liberty.

The stigma which "Catawba" would affix to the editor of this paper, is, that he is a "*Northern*" man. He admits the fact. He is not ashamed of the land of his birth. His native soil drank the first blood shed in the eventful struggle of the Revolution: it is the land of the Warrens, the Hancocks, the Otises and the Adamses; and if it be a reproach to have been born and educated there, he is willing to share it with them. *That* is his *native* land: *this* his *adopted* home. Here are his household gods; here he is bound by those ties which can only be severed by death and which link his destiny with that of Carolina, the *native home* of his children. Judge, then, whether he has not as much at stake as "Catawba," and whether he does not as earnestly seek the true, lasting prosperity of the State, as this man with a mask on—this exciter of sectional enmities, of low and vulgar prejudices. "It is time such men" as *Catawba* should be understood; and the public *shall* understand them. Their "sheep's clothing" shall be taken off.

The nullification leaders endeavor to persuade their deluded followers, that should South-Carolina nullify the revenue laws, the General Government would neither have the power nor the right to enforce them—that let a State resist what laws it may, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, neither the President nor Congress have any right, under the constitution, to enforce obedience. Such are now the doctrines of the nullifyers; and we ask every impartial person if they are not at war with every thing like government, if they do not embody the wildest principles of anarchy? Congress has the power to pass laws, but the power to carry them into effect, is withheld; so that little Delaware may forbid the execution of even a constitutional law, and the other twenty-three states must bow to her puissant sovereignty, submissively acknowledge her right to do as she pleases, and patiently wait her permission for the General Government to resume its functions. The doctrine is too supremely ridiculous for refutation; but it may be well, while on this subject, to bring to the recollection of the nullifyers an extract from Mr. Jefferson's works, the pertinency of which will hardly be denied:—

"Our Navy ought to be supported because it will arm the federal head with the safest of all instruments of *coercion* over its delinquent members."

"Every rational citizen must wish to see an *effectual instrument of coercion.*" "Compulsion was never so easy as in our case, where a single frigate would levy on the commerce of any State the deficiency of its contributions." "It has been so often said as to be generally believed, that Congress has no power by the confederacy to enforce any thing; for example, the contribution of money. It was not necessary to give them that power expressly; they have it by the Law of Nature."

So that even admitting, which we do not, that the constitution has not given congress, or the General Government, the power of coercing a refractory State, we may say, on the authority of Mr. Jefferson, that an express grant of such power was not necessary, because "*they have it by the Law of Nature.*" What say you now, Messrs. Nullies? You admit that Jefferson is good authority, by pretending to derive your anarchical doctrine of nullification from him,—although, by the way, he never entertained it in the sense in which you profess to understand it,—will you therefore acknowledge your error, and concede the right of the General Government to blockade your ports? It is of no sort of consequence, however, whether you admit the right or not; for as surely as you nullify, the President will take care, by a speedy blockade of your ports, that your glorious remedy shall injure no one but yourselves. You can then deal with abstractions at your leisure.

☞ The *Cholera*, it will be perceived, is moving, with a steady pace, southwardly. Several cases have already occurred in the north-eastern part of this State. In Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va. the black population have been the greatest sufferers.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, in the town of Wilmington, August the 4th, 1832, Dr A. J. De Rosset in the chair and Dr. Wm. P. P. Hort, Secretary,

Resolved, unanimously, That we consider it of great importance that we should be represented at the meeting to be held in Asheville, Buncombe county, on the first Monday in September next.

That RICHMOND PEARSON, Esq. of Rowan, be requested to attend said meeting as the representative of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company.

That a report of this meeting be published in the Carolina Observer and Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

A. J. DE ROSSET, *Chairman.*
WM. P. HORT, *Secretary.*

ELECTION RETURNS.

Lincoln—Daniel Hoke *Senate.*

State of the Poll—Hoke, 844; Hull 490.

Commons—Miles W. Abernathy, Henry Cansler. *State of the Poll*—Abernathy 1919; Cansler 1406; Roberts 1286.

Sheriff—Thomas Ward. Ward 1713; B. Johnson 817.

Burke—James McDowell, *Senate.* Alney Burgin, Frank Gloss, *Commons.*

Rutherford—Joseph Carson, *Senate.* Thomas Dewes, Doct. Irvine, *Commons.*

Iredell—Thomas A. Allison, *Senate.* George F. Davidson, ——— Loudermilk, *Commons.*
Hiram Caldwell, *Sheriff.*

Merklenburg—Henry Massey, *Senate.* John Hartt, James Dougherty, *Commons.*
Joseph McConnaughey, *Sheriff.*

Davidson—John A. Hogan, *Senate.* William Wiseman, ——— Ledford, *Commons.*
William Kenneday, *Sheriff.*

Montgomery—James M. Lilly, *Senate.* State of the Poll—Lilly 350; Kendall 339.

Commons—Col. Mask, Francis Locke. State of the Poll—Mask 607; Locke 513; Morgan 410; Harris 117; Morris 81.

John M. Allen, *Sheriff*, without opposition.

To the Editor of the Journal:

It is with much reluctance I appear before the public; my habits, and occupation, are opposed to it: but in looking over your Journal of the 13th inst. I there saw a publication, or certificate, signed Alexander Long and William Chambers, two of the Inspectors of the Election, held in Salisbury on the 9th inst. wherein they have thought proper to introduce my name, for what purpose I am at a loss to know, unless they wish to wound my feelings, and injure me, in the estimation of my friends and acquaintances, because I did not think proper to act with them and their friend on that day. Under such circumstances, I deem it a duty I owe myself, my friends, and the public, to state some of the facts that occurred at the Court-House, on the day of Election, and then leave them to judge whether or not those two *Inspectors* of Election, Alexander Long and William Chambers, were justified in the attempt to withhold from me those blessings of our constitution, those privileges, the boast and the pride of every American freeman, that invaluable blessing, of not only voting, but also voting for the man of his *choice*. It is known to my fellow-citizens, that I have for several years done business for the late respectable House of Kyles & Meenan, in Salisbury. Mr. Daniel Meenan, the acting partner, having determined to move from this State, found it necessary to adopt some plan to reduce his stock of goods faster than he would do, by his regular sales in Salisbury. He accordingly determined to make up a small assortment, and sent them to Statesville in the spring of 1831, to try and sell them, as soon as possible. For the want of some other person to carry this plan into effect, he requested me to do so, and to gratify my friend, Mr. Meenan, I consented to leave Salisbury temporarily, with that view; but without any idea that I was giving it up as a *home*. Accordingly I went to Statesville and rented a house by the *month*, which is a sufficient proof, that I had no idea of making Statesville a permanent residence, but that I considered Salisbury my home; for while in Statesville my employer paid my public taxes due, and entered my taxes for 1832, of which I have the receipts to show. Under the above circumstances, I did not hesitate to approach the polls, with the confidence of a freeman; but on tendering my vote to the Sheriff, Mr. Alexander, one of the candidates for the Borough, rose and directed the Inspectors not to receive my vote; that it was illegal; although I had sworn to the fact, that I had made Salisbury my *home* for twelve months previous to the election, and had paid public taxes. In addition to these facts, a gentleman of high standing, who wished to corroborate my statement before the sheriff and inspectors, and throw additional light, if possible, on the subject, was prevented from so doing, by the interference of said Alexander, whose opinion was sustained by the said Inspectors, Long and Chambers, contrary to their duty, and the respect due to the independent freemen of this county, and also contrary to the opinion of the presiding officer, the High Sheriff, and the remaining Inspector. In the end, however, my vote was received and put into the box, as I understood, by the consent of those Inspectors; but after Mr. Craige's majority was ascertained to be only *one*, then they wished to take it out again, and on the Sheriff objecting to such a high-handed measure, those imperial Inspectors, Mr. Long and Mr. Chambers, thought proper to come out with a certificate dragging me before the public.

JOHN A. CADE.

Salisbury, Aug. 15, 1832.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

"And he said, I will go forth, and I will be a lying spirit in the mouth of all his Prophets." 1st Kings xxii. 22.

The "Spirit of the Springs," that flourishes so largely in the last Western Carolinian, appears to be an exceedingly foul and fiendish one. Alas! for the Springs, if such be their healing spirit; for besides grossly misrepresenting the article on which he comments; he assails the supposed author with vulgar falsehood, instead of adducing facts and arguments, either to disprove or contradict the statement made. The word *Toryism*, so often used by him, has been forced into a most perverted meaning. In former times, it meant an adherence to the country's enemies, and particularly the English: and as it is pronounced hereditary, it must have the same meaning now, and applies with peculiar fitness to the nullifyers and their advocates, whether lying spirits or not.

Those persons who are so often crying out against the oppression of British trade and manufactures, by the American Tariff, and threatening to employ the British Army and Navy against this country to enforce their notions of free trade, are surely very deeply affected with the "nasty disease of Toryism," and however "low and vicious" they may be, are welcome to as much of the "Panacea of tar and feathers," as they may wish to have, provided it be *imported*; and it is presumed that the custom house officers would permit enough to be brought in, free of duty, to try its efficacy. As for the "chloride of patriotism," if it be of domestic manufacture, it is like Falstaff's honour, *a mere escutcheon*, and therefore they will have none of it.

This *pretended* spirit of the springs, in his blundering and ill-natured efforts at personal description, has hit off a caricature picture of a South Carolina gentleman who visited the springs—that, should the Western Carolinian meet his eye, he will not feel himself much flattered by the representation; so that whatever that writer's intention might be, he has been so cunning as to overreach himself, not only in this particular, but in the use of the word Toryism also, which is so nearly related to nullification, that it is difficult to discover any difference between them, even in the mind's eye. If displaying a Red Flag, be any sign of Nullification or Toryism, then was such sign shown on the day after the election. Let the people now judge for themselves, who are tories and who the true men, either in Salisbury or elsewhere.

SPECTATOR.

We state with deep regret that little or no hope is entertained of the recovery of Sir Walter Scott. Urged by the restlessness often attending on disease, Sir Walter insisted on performing the latter part of his journey homewards with a continued rapidity capable of disordering the constitution of the stronges body. For six successive days he travelled upwards of 17 hours each day, and the consequence was a fresh paralytic attack. In this state the worthy Baronet arrived at the St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street, where he was immediately attended by Sir Henry Halford and Dr. Holland, and by their advice was freely bled, which operation restored him in some degree to perception. Until he had been subjected to this treatment, he had no recollection of persons; and, indeed, we understand that even now, of all his friends, Dr. Holland is the only one whom he has recognised. His daughter, Mrs. Lockhart, is in assiduous attendance on her father; but he is unconscious of the hand which ministers with such tender solicitude to his affliction. That placidity which formed one of his distinguishing characteristics, has yielded to the long vexation of disease. The wand of the great magician is broken, and the light of that mighty mind has paled at last beneath the accidents of our common mortality. *London Sun.*

CHEERING FROM NEW YORK.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We hail the proceedings of the National Republican Convention, as the happy augury of better times. We now anticipate the political regeneration of our State, with entire confidence. The fate of those who have so long oppressed and misruled us, is forever sealed. The reign of political tinkers and pedlars, is at an end. The power of political brokers and Jews will now cease. The PEOPLE will relieve the Albany Regency from the cares and labors of Government.

The deliberations of the Convention were distinguished by a spirit of magnanimity, which the crisis demanded. When our Country and its Government is endangered, it behooves all good men to forget minor differences until the common enemy is repulsed, and the Republic saved. The present condition of the country, most emphatically admonishes those who wish to perpetuate a Government of laws, to UNITE in putting down usurpers who proclaim aloud that they were "BORN TO COMMAND."

Happily for the Nation, our citizens feel their responsibilities. A common sense of danger is UNITING all good men into a phalanx determined to maintain the supremacy of the Laws, and to resist those whose only political aim is the "SPOIL OF THE VANQUISHED."

From the same.

The National Republican State Convention, in cordially adopting the ANTI-MASONIC TICKET, nominated on the 21st of June, have anticipated the wishes and realized the hopes of a majority of the FREEMEN of New York. The Republican Electors of this State will vindicate the wisdom and the patriotism of that Nomination, in November, by a triumphant appeal to the BALLOT BOXES.

Something Strange!—The President has gone to Tennessee, and we have not yet seen the "TRAVELLING CABINET" in a single newspaper. Mr. Adams, upon his filial visits to his venerable father, then on the verge of the grave, was wont to be "advertised as a *runaway*," by certain distinguished patriots of the present day. *Alexandria Gazette.*

Another Sign.—The Mifflin (Pa.) Eagle, the only democratic paper published in Mifflin County, and heretofore zealous for Jackson, has abandoned the cause of the Hero, and will hereafter go for Pennsylvania—for the Bank,—the Tariff, and the Judiciary. The editor of the Eagle, Mr. Hulings, was for several years a member of the State Legislature. *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Died,

On the 30th of July last, the Right Reverend JOHN CROES, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-Jersey, aged 70 years.

MANSION HOTEL.

At the Corner of the Court House.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

☞ The Office of the Northern and Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, is at the MANSION HOTEL.

Salisbury, August 7, 1832.—6t405

SALISBURY
Female Seminary.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at $7 per month. The price of tuition, per session, (five months) is $10.50; Drawing and Painting $10; Music $20—paid in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY
FIFTH CLASS.

To construct a Road from the Pennsylvania line, via Elizabethtown to the Ohio River.

To be drawn at Rocky Mount, Franklin County, Va. on Wednesday, the 22d of August, 1832.

Highest Prize
$8,000.
SCHEME.

1	PRIZE OF	$8,000 is	$8,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,000	2,000
4		1,000	4,000
4		500	2,000
5		300	1,500
5		200	1,000
10		100	1,000
20		60	1,200
20		50	1,000
40		30	1,200
50		20	1,000
130		10	1,300
225		8	1,800
15,000		4	60,000
15,516	PRIZES.		$90,000
14,484	BLANKS.		

30,000 Tickets. More Prizes than Blanks.

Mode of Drawing.

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The 15,000 Prizes of $4, to be awarded to the High or Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of $8,000—so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize, and may draw three. The numbers from one to 15,000, inclusive, are Low—and those from 15,000 to 30,000 are High. All the prizes above the denomination of $4 are put in one wheel, and all the numbers in another—the whole to be drawn in a few hours. Prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing, subject to the usual reduction of fifteen per cent.

Tickets $4; halves $2; quarters $1—to be had in the greatest variety of numbers at PALMER & JONES' Truly lucky Lottery Office, opposite the Bank of Virginia, Danville; where has been sold within a short time, 1 prize of 4,000 1 of 3,000; and 1 of 2,000, besides 500, 300, 200, &c. &c. &c.

The above lottery is drawn on a superior plan to any ever offered to the public, and from its popularity and the plainness by which it is drawn, certainly offers more inducements to the public to make investments than any other now before them.

All orders from a distance, post paid, enclosing the cash or prize tickets, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

PALMER & JONES,
Danville Va.

Rail Road.

BOOKS to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road Company, will be opened at the Tavern of Mrs. Worke, in the town of Statesville, on Monday, the third day of September next.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

August 12, 1832.—2t401

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
MICHAEL BROWN

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of goods, selected by himself in Philadelphia and New-York, from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes, from his attention to business, the quality of his goods, and the extreme lowness of prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising every article usually kept in stores.

May 10, 1832. 3mt401

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

William Roane,

WISHING to vest his property in North Carolina in Lands in the far West, for the benefit of his children, out of the din of *Nullification, Revolution* or *Rebellion*, offers for sale his

HOUSES & LOTS IN MORGANTON.

His dwelling is the most modern built, fashionable and comfortable of any residence for a private family in Morganton. He offers a great bargain for *Cash*, or good paper on short credit. His price will be what the property was worth before the rise of the last 3 or 4 years; although real estate is worth from 50 to 100 per centum what it was then. He offers, also, a small piece of Land, adjoining town, for fire-wood. The public will take notice, that the value of property is advancing in and about Morganton, being in the centre of the gold region. CASH would do great things.

8t405p

TO RENT,

THE *STORE ROOM* in the south-corner of the MANSION HOTEL, now occupied by Messrs. Clayland & Torrence, one of the most public and best stands in town.

Possession given on the 15th of September. For terms, apply to

EZRA ALLEMONG, *Agent.*

Salisbury, June 20, 1832. 9t221

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I will make application, at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for fifty shares of Bank Stock, originally granted by the President of the State Bank of North-Carolina.

ROBERT W. SMITH.

Cabarrus County, May 7, 1832. 3mt401

POETRY.

THE MERCY SEAT.

From every storm of wind that blows,
From every swelling tide of woes,
There is a calm, a sure retreat,
'Tis found beneath the mercy seat.

There is a place where Jesus sheds,
The oil of gladness on our heads;
A place than all besides more sweet;
It is the blood-bought mercy seat.

There is a scene where spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend;
Though sundered far, by faith they meet,
Around the common mercy seat.

Ah! whither could we flee for aid,
When tempted, desolate, dismayed;
Or how the hosts of hell defeat,
Had suffering saints no mercy seat?

There! there on eagle wings we soar,
And sin and sense seem all no more,
And heaven comes down our souls to greet
And glory crowns the mercy seat.

Oh! let my hand forget her skill,
My tongue be silent, cold and still;
This bounding heart forget to beat,
If I forget the mercy seat!

VARIETY,

Mixing together profit and delight.

POETRY AND PHILOSOPHY.

It has been observed that it seldom falls to the share of one man to be both a philosopher and a poet. These two characters in their full extent, may be said to divide between them the whole empire of genius; for all the productions of human mind fall naturally under two heads—works of imagination, and works of reason. There are indeed several kinds of composition which, to be perfect, must partake of both. In our most celebrated historians, for instance, we meet with a just mixture of the penetration that distinguishes the philosopher and the ardor of the poet; still their departments are very wide of each other, and a small degree of attention will be sufficient to show why it is so extremely difficult to unite in any high degree the excellence of each. The end of the poet is to give delight to his reader, which he attempts by addressing his fancy and moving his sensibility; the philosopher purposes merely to instruct, and therefore thinks it enough if he present his thoughts in that order which will render them the most perspicuous. Their views demand, therefore, a very different procedure. All that passes under the eye of the poet, he surveys in one particular view; every form and image under which he presents it to the fancy, are descriptive in its effects. He delights to paint every object in motion, that he may raise a similar agitation in the bosom of the reader. But the calm, deliberate thinker, on the contrary, makes it his chief endeavor to seek out the remoter causes and principles which give birth to these appearances.

It is the highest exertion of a philosopher to strip off the false colors that serve to disguise, to remove every particular which fancy or folly has combined, and present to view the simple and naked truth. But the poet, who addresses the imagination and the heart, neglects no circumstance, however fanciful, which may serve to attach his descriptions more closely to the human mind. In describing awful appearances of nature, he gladly avails himself of those magic terrors with which ignorance and superstition have surrounded them; for though the light of reason dispels these shades, they answer the highest purpose of the poet, in awakening the passions. It is the delight of poetry to combine and associate: of philosophy to separate and distinguish. The one resembles a skilful anatomist, who lays open every thing that occurs, and examines the smallest particulars of its make; the other a judicious painter, who conceals what would offend the eye, and embellishes every subject he undertakes to represent: the same object, therefore, which has engaged the investigating powers of the philosopher, takes a very different appearance from the forming hand of the poet, who adds every grace of coloring, and artfully hides the nakedness of the inward structures under all the agreeable foldings of elegance and beauty. In philosophical discussions, the end of which is to explain, every part ought to be unfolded with the most lucid perspicuity. But works of imagination never exert a more powerful influence than when the author has contrived to throw over them a shade of darkness and doubt. The reason of this is obvious: the evils we but imperfectly discern seem to bid defiance to caution; they affect the mind with a fearful anxiety, and by presenting no limits, the imagination easily conceives them boundless. These species of composition differ still farther with respect to the situation of mind requisite to produce them. Poetry is the offspring of a mind heated to an uncommon degree; it is a kind of spirit thrown off in the effervescence of agitated feeling. But the utmost calmness and composure are essential to philosophical inquiry: novelty, surprise, and astonishment, kindle in the bosom the fire of poetry; while philosophy is reared up by cool and long continued effort.—*Robert Hall. Written in* 1787.

HAYDN AND THE DEVIL ON TWO STICKS...The first productions of Haydn were some short sonatas for the piano forte, which he sold at a low price to female pupils. He also wrote minuets, alemands, and waltses, for the Riddoto. He composed for his amusement, a sonata, for three instruments, which he performed on fine summer evenings, with two of his friends, in different parts of Vienna. The theatre of Corintia was at that time directed by Bernadone Curtz, a celebrated buffoon, who amused the public with his puns. Bernadone drew crowds to his theatre by his originality, and by good opera buffos, and our serenaders one evening took it into their heads to play beneath his window, when Curtz, struck with the originality of the music, came down into the street to ask who composed it. 'I did,' replied Haydn, boldly. "How, you, at your age?" "One must make a beginning sometime." "Gad, this is droll! come up stairs." Haydn followed the harlequin, and soon descended with the poem of an opera, entitled, "The Devil on Two Sticks." The music, composed in a few days, had the happiest success, and was paid for with 24 ducats. But a nobleman, who imagined that he was ridiculed under the name of "The Devil on Two Sticks," by his interest, caused the piece to be prohibited.

Hayden often said, that he had more trouble in finding out a mode for representing the motion of the waves of a tempest in this opera, than he afterwards had in writing figures with a double subject. Curtz who had spirit and taste, was difficult to please; but there was another obstacle:—neither of the two authors had ever seen sea or storm. How can a man describe what he knows nothing about? If this happy art could be discovered, many of our great politicians would talk better about virtue. Curtz, all agitation, paced up and down the room, where the composer was seated at the piano forte. "Imagine," said he, "a mountain rising, and then a valley sinking; and then another mountain, and then another valley; the mountains and the vallies follow one after the other with rapidity; and at every moment alps and abysses succeed each other." This fine description was of no avail. In vain did harlequin add the thunder and lightning. "Come, describe to me all these horrors," he repeated incessantly; "but particularly, represent distinctly these mountains and vallies." Haydn drew his fingers rapidly over the key board, ran through the semitones, tried abundance of *seventhS*, passed from the lowest notes of the bass to the highest of the treble; Curtz was still dissatisfied. At last the young man, out of all patience, extended his hand to the two ends of the harpsicord, and bringing them rapidly together exclaimed, "The Devil take the tempest!" "That's it! that's it!" cried the harlequin, springing upon his neck, and almost stifling him, Haydn added, that when he crossed the straits of Dover, in bad weather, many years afterwards, he laughed during the whole of the passage on thinking of the storm in "The Devil on Two Sticks."

Bishop Heber.—He died almost in the discharge of his public duties—while the blessing yet lingered on his lips. It was, indeed, a costly sacrifice which was thus offered on the altar of the spiritual improvement of India! Yet he would not have thought it so! In his posthumous work there is not the slightest allusion to the prospects he surrendered; to the fame, and ease, and independence, which so surely awaited him in his native land, and which he cheerfully resigned—not a murmur—not a regret is perceptible.—It was a costly sacrifice, I repeat it; yet in the opinion of those who are best able to form a judgment on the subject, the cause has been advanced by it at least ten years. The effect which his example produced in India is described by some one who witnessed it, as without precedent. The luxurious, the selfish, the sensual, the indifferent, the sceptical, saw a spectacle which amazed them—the union of the highest talent with the most ardent piety. They saw a man whose mind was stored with the most varied acquirements—a man of the most versatile powers—a man whose taste was imbued with the most classic eloquence, and whose imagination glowed with a thousand images of sublimity and beauty, acting up to and living under the all-pervading influence of personal religion. This, in that land of unrestrained indulgence, was a spectacle as striking as it was unusual; and in this manner, Bishop Heber preached a sermon every hour of his existence.

Banner of the Church.

Temperance Societies against *physical* indulgence, are very numerous and certainly useful; but the word is so used, that it seems to be almost restricted in its reference, to spirituous or fermented liquors. *Moral* temperance is, perhaps, an object of less personal and public care—He who scrupulously abstains from brandy or wine, will nevertheless, give way to anger, spite, petulance, envy, arrogance, pride, intolerance. In every respect except the one, he may not practise the least self-denial, nor consult the comfort, happiness, rights and wants of those over whom he has control, or with whom he is connected.

He may be passionate and proscriptive, and egotistical and ambitious, sour and harsh, avaricious and unjust, all the time that he so zealously preaches abstinence, and binds himself and others to repudiate the bottle. We should be glad to hear of the formation of societies for the observation and recommendation of *moral* temperance;—for mutual pledges with regard to the social and domestic virtues, to the government and softening of our moral nature. It is nearly as bad to thrust against the lips of others "the cup of bitterness," as it is good to dash away the cup of whiskey;—it is not much worse to disorder the head with drink, than to neglect the faults and vices of the spirit.

Philad. Nat. Gaz.

An illustration of true Jacksonism. It will be recollected that the President nominated one Samuel Gwin to the Senate, about a year and a half ago, as Register of the Land Office at Mount Salus, Mississippi, and that the nomination was laid upon the table by a vote of 22 to 10, because the Senate deemed it "inexpedient to appoint a citizen of any one State to an office in another State in which the citizen does not reside, without some necessity for such an appointment."—Among those who voted to lay the nomination on the table, were Messrs. Woodbury, Benton, Troup and Tazewell. This Mr. Gwin was, at the time, a clerk in the Post-Office Department at Washington, and was known to be one of the most fawning, servile adulators of the Autocrat. Having sworn in his wrath, that his will should not fail of its effect, King Andrew renominated his doting sycophant to the Senate last winter, which renomination that independent body rejected with indignation, by a vote of 24 to 13; Messrs. Benton, Buckner, King, Robinson, Troup and Tyler, all voting in the negative. About the 10th of June last, the President, persisting in his resolution that Gwin should have the office, sent his name to the Senate a *third time*, where it was a *third* time negatived, by a vote of 27 to 17, nine of the Jackson Senators refusing to register the edict of the Imperial Cæsar. Here it was believed the matter would rest, and no farther attempts be made to compel the Senate to yield to his sovereign will. "He who was born to command," was not to be thus thwarted, it appears, when his word had gone forth, and that word was sustained by his well beloved counsellors of the kitchen. Accordingly we find in the last Globe the following annunciation:

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Samuel Gwin, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Mount Salus, in the State of Mississippi.

If this outrage on the constitutional rights of the Senate, does not excite alarm in the minds of every friend of our political institutions, and create serious apprehensions that the Executive is madly determined to usurp the whole power of the Federal Government, then farewell to our independence and farewell to our boasted Republicanism! Can there now be a doubt that Andrew Jackson is the most determined enemy of that constitution which he has so solemnly sworn to protect, and that if his reign should be continued for four years to come, freedom would be but a name, and our country doomed to destruction. *Atlas.*

Ohio.—Messrs. Pitcher and Russell, two of the Jackson members of congress from Ohio, have publicly renounced Jacksonism since their return home.

ESTATE SALE.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Thursday of the County Court, sundry articles of wearing apparel; some valuable books; a patent lever watch; a first rate violin, &c. belonging to the Estate of *Daniel & Hugh Meenan*, deceased. Terms made known at sale.

R. MACNAMARA, *Admr.*

August 2, 1832. 3t401

A Card.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased Mr. A. Torrence's entire interest in the Stock of Goods belonging to the late firm of Clayland & Torrence.

Persons wishing to purchase great bargains, would do well by calling at the Old Stand, as I am determined to sell my goods off at

NEW-YORK COST.

ROBERT M. CLAYLAND.

Salisbury, April 1, 1832. 4t398

NEW FIRM.

HUIE & CADE

MOST respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and the public generally, that heyhave purchased the

STOCK OF GOODS

belonging to the late firm of Kyles & Meenan—all of which they are determined to sell at the *Philadelphia and New-York Prices.*

By strict attention to business, with a wish o be accommodating, they will feel grateful or the patronage of their friends, and the people at large—AT THE OLD STAND.

SalisbJuly 6, 1832. 396

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

June 16, 1830. 213tf

Cape Fear and Yadkin *RAIL ROAD*

BOOKS of subscription for Stock in this Company, are now opened in the Town of Salisbury, at the Hotel of Wm. H. Slaughter and at the Mansion Hotel, and will remain open until the 29th of August next.

The subscribers are pleased to learn, from a recent communication to them from the Commissioners at Wilmington, that $100,000 of Stock will be taken in the towns of Wilmington and Fayetteville, and that the route of the intended Road will shortly be surveyed by an eminent Engineer.

JAMES MARTIN, jr.
MICHAEL BROWN,
THOMAS L. COWAN,
WILLIAM H. HORAH,
MAX. CHAMBERS,
Commissioners.

July 26, 1832. 6t403

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT an adjourned meeting for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Stock, will be holden at the Court-House in Concord, Cabarrus county, on the 10th of August next, being the day after the election. A general attendance is requested.

JOHN PHIFER, sen. Esq. *Chairman.*
I. A. SEAWELL, *Secretary.*
Concord, 1832. 4t398

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th instant, the subscriber was appointed President and Agent of the Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage, if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packges addressed to their care, as follows, viz: "To the Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't and Agent*
Henrietta S. B. Company.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1832. 6t403

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Equity, Spring Term, 1832.

AMOS JACOBS vs. George W. Locke and others. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Madison, one of the parties defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, that the said John Madison appear at the next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredell, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead or answer, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, JOHN MUSHAT, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, the 21st day of June, 1832.

JOHN MUSHAT, *C. M. E.*

6t218. pr. ad. $3.00

Equity Blanks for sale here.

Prospectus of a New Volume

ATKINSON'S CASKET

OR GEMS OF

LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT:

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 *royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about* 600 *pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.*

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to shew his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvemants in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of *original matter*, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists, in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *et ceteras* which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for $2 50; or for $3 if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy *gratis*, and 10 per cent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829 and 1830, supplied to order.

☞ Orders *free of postage*, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

New Fashions!

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with Minister's Fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first-rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work, in his line, on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of Cutting garments, can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

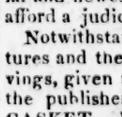
BENJAMIN FRALEY.

6mt402

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.

TO RENT,



THE *STORE HOUSE* on the East corner of the Court-House square, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Kyles & Meenan. It is large and commodious, and for business, not surpassed by any other stand in the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ANDREW MATTHEU.

Salisbury, June 21, 1832. 9t221.

☞ The *Fayetteville Observer* will publish the above four weeks, and forward his account for payment.

A. M.

Blank Deeds for sale here

Constable's Warrants,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.